POLAND **15-03-2026**

Eugenix® Indigenous Fishery
Closure of Aquacultures

PARTIES CONCERNED

Proposed Annex directed to the United Nation member states located in the Arctic and Antarctic particularly the state of Greenland, the state of Iceland, the state of Norway, the state of Sweden, the state of Finland, the state of Russia, the state of Alaska in the United States of America, the state of Canada, the area of the Antarctic.

LEGAL PROVISIONS

UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNTS 30619, 1992)
ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (UNILO C169, 1989)
UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN/RES/61/295, 2007)
Convention of the Prevention and punishment of Genocide UN/RES/3/260, 1948)

INTRODUCTION

The fishery: composed from several elements that must be properly legislated to secure biodiversity in ecosystem that supports indigenous groups of humans and other indigenous species that are within same ecosystem. The fish species, the fisherman, the fish farms, the fish processing, the fish markets, the fish consumers and other found codependents of the fish industry.

The fish species: quality and quantity of indigenous fish species and the zooplankton have been affected by fishing laws that do not focus on the indigenous ecosystem and indigenous believes of the Arcticus Blancus indigenous persons. Commercial fishing of krill and shrimp is critically reducing the

abilities of other indigenous polar species of fish such: cod, char, halibut, pollock and salmon to sustain own colonies. Uninterrupted by the commercial fishing ecosystem is critical to the sustainment of all indigenous polar organisms not only in the oceans, seas, rivers of the Arctic and Antarctic, but also on the indigenous polar lands occupied by indigenous polar mammals and the Arcticus Blancus indigenous group. Existence of non-indigenous fishery is a clear disadvantage to the entire polar ecosystem against the Arcticus Blancus indigenous believes and indigenous species needs and functions.

The commercial fishery based on systematic extinction of the polar ecosystem must be stopped by indigenous regulations vital to ecosystem preservation. Arcticus Blancus indigenous regulations should consist of full control of entire fishery that would regulate the types and quantity of the species permitted to catch within regulated by the indigenous provisions of time. Regulators must remember that non-indigenous commercial fishery not attached to climate in same way as the Arcticus Blancus is attached by its climate symbiosed characteristics developed always move away after the ecosystem upon which they benefit has been destroyed by commercial fishing entities permitted by states addressed in this proposal.

The fisherman: current laws do not focus on the protection of the indigenous fisherman that had established it symbiosed fishing occupations long before the non-indigenous groups. Fishing open to all groups causes the indigenous groups to lose the connection to the indigenous polar ecosystem attached to their indigenous phenotype thru physical characteristics of polar hair. Arcticus blancus indigenous rights to have a full control over polar fishery need to become a strict law in a fair to non-indigenous fisherman transition.

The fish farms: current laws do not protect the fish species farmed in enclosed nets as in the case of the salmon from disintegration of salmon healthy connective tissue and teeth observed in the wild salmon. Infestation of the sea lice in farmed salmon cannot be controlled and that is a threat of salmon and all other species of fish. Farmed salmon are kept in small nets that prevent fish healthy cardiovascular circulation that is also a key to fish strong immunity, pathogen deterrence, and physical condition responsible for building salmon strong body. Wild salmon travels thousands of kilometers. Farmed salmons do not travel more than the circumference of the net that keeps them.

The fish factories: current laws do not protect the indigenous fishery workers in fish processing factories that causes the non-indigenous workers to be a primary choice for the owners and operators of the fish processing factories that are focused on the profitability. Laws permitting the fish processing factories to process Arcticus Blancus indigenous fish with the non-indigenous workforce consisting of migrants and seasonal workers and non-indigenous clients located in far places of the world outside the indigenous polar territory of Arcticus Blancus where the fish belongs are a serious threat to the indigenous groups fish species ecosystem and Arcticus Blancus sustainment that falls in to the risk categories and risk factors of genocide.

Indigenous fish processing and technology in the fish processing plants is not regulated and does not involve indigenous guidelines of fish processing that are aligned with the Arcticus Blancus: fish processing religious guidelines; continuous tests and improvements to: machines, production processes, production procedures with aim to increase products quality and work automation reliving employees from continues repetitive monotonic tasks while increasing the health and hygiene standards for the facilities, fish and employees.

The fish markets: commercial sale points and consumer sale points of the polar indigenous fish species sold raw by the fisherman and sold fresh or frozen by the fish processing factories for the consumption by clients within the indigenous territory and for the clients outside of the indigenous territory is not controlled by the Arcticus Blancus indigenous group. There is currently no working law within the sates addressed in this proposal that would actively protect the supply of the indigenous species of the fish to the Arcticus Blancus indigenous persons that consume the indigenous polar fish species as the religious and nutritional measure of life, sustainment and connection to own indigenous ecosystem.

Indigenous businesses supported by necessary infrastructure would assure a steady supply, fair access and strict control of the quantity, quality and health of the Arcticus Blancus indigenous polar species of fish for the indigenous persons-entities on the indigenous territory and indigenous persons outside of the indigenous territory. Non-indigenous persons-entities in the Arcticus Blancus indigenous territory and outside would be supported without endangerment of the Arcticus Blancus indigenous persons.

The fish consumers: current consumption of the Arcticus Blancus indigenous species of the fish such as cod, char, halibut, pollock and salmon that for non-indigenous persons are considered imported staple fish of the Arctic are sold domestically within the polar indigenous territory and exported to all parts of the world without regardful regulations that protect Arcticus Blancus indigenous persons present and future ecosystem and climate dependent sustainment resources of type restricted to Arcticus Blancus due to Arcticus Blancs indigenous climatic phonotype that permanently symbiosed their attachment to polar climate as it's in the case of other polar species that also depend on the indigenous polar fish such as bears, wolfs, foxes that depend on same ecosystem and right as Arcticus Blancus.

Indigenous fishery protection must consist of laws that prohibits the commercial export and consumer sale of the indigenous polar species of fish outside of the Arcticus Blancus polar indigenous territory. to the fish and additionally at times when the indigenous fishing activities must be reduced the domestic sale of the indigenous fish specie's to non-indigenous groups must also be under strict control of the arcticus blancus that must have priority to purchase the fish as long as the indigenous fish is still a strict part of their indigenous diet. In such situation the non-indigenous consumers should be allowed to import the non-polar fish species to public market to supply a steady number of fish to meet non-indigenous groups dietary needs.

PROPOSED INDIGENOUS INSTITUTIONS

1. **Authority of Department of Protection of Indigenous Waters Biological Resources**
2. **Authority of Department of Protection of Indigenous Education and Employment**
3. **Authority of Department of Protection of Indigenous Business and Trade**
4. **Authority of Department of Protection of Indigenous Waters Nutritional Resources**

LIST OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

Fish Species Protection

Closure of all wild salmon fishing and other type of fishing within 1 year of entry of the indigenous fishery protection into the law making the *Department of Protection of Indigenous Waters*

Biological Resources in charge of all permits for commercial and non-commercial fishing activities in the Arcticus Blancus polar territory for the indigenous and non-indigenous persons and entities.

Aquaculture Closure

1. In a period of 10 years all of the salmon fish farms must be closed.
2. Closure of all aquacultures will be based on the recommended plan of closure that should include the risk of the farms to the biodiversity of the farmed species of the fish, any type of other hazards to the environment, ecosystem and human health that will have to include the quality of the farm operations and farm infrastructures.
3. Salmon processing factories that lose access to the farmed salmon will have to switch to non-farmed fish species such as cod, char, halibut, pollock to remain in business until the retirement of the last worker that was hired prior the entry of this proposal into the law or retirement of the place of employment.
4. Any farms deemed for closure within 10-year period that meet same closure criteria and need to close in different time will be given later closure date if indigenous persons owned and operated in whole or bigger fraction. Ethnic Hair Quantum can be used to determine disputes.

Employment Protection

1. The owners and operators of non-indigenous fishery that includes all of their own marine and land fishery infrastructure will not be able to hire or train new non-indigenous fishery workers on a permanent contracts and without the permission from the *Department of Protection of Indigenous Education and Employment* that will regulate all employment in the time of transition from non-indigenous fishery to indigenous fishery until the retirement of last non-indigenous employee and retirement of las non-indigenous marine and land fishery infrastructure such as boats, fish processing plants, etc.
2. The plan of closure of farmed salmon industry should protect the indigenous and non-indigenous employers and employees by giving all employees that lost the employment in the salmon farming and salmon processing a priority to transfer to other salmon processing employers until the age of retirement. To make sure the indigenous employees are not discriminated the *Department of Protection of Indigenous Education and Employment* will keep a list of all

employees that lost jobs and seek a new employer in salmon processing and other fish related occupations.

Indigenous Fishery and Indigenous Consumers Protection

Arcticus Blancus proposal for the indigenous fishery protection and indigenous consumers protection not related to the salmon farming and salmon processing should be released by Eugenix P.S.A. in the separate update, annex or proposal in upcoming months.

K Pawlak

Godeo Optimo Maximo
Arctic Magnetic Earth Naturalist
Arctic Mankind Extinction Noticed
Antarctic Mass Excavation Nonetheless

Founder and Board President of
Eugenix P.S.A. - simple shares corporation of
Arcticus Blancus - Indigenous polar hair tribe.